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HISTORY  
OF THE  
German-American  
War



FIRST EDITION

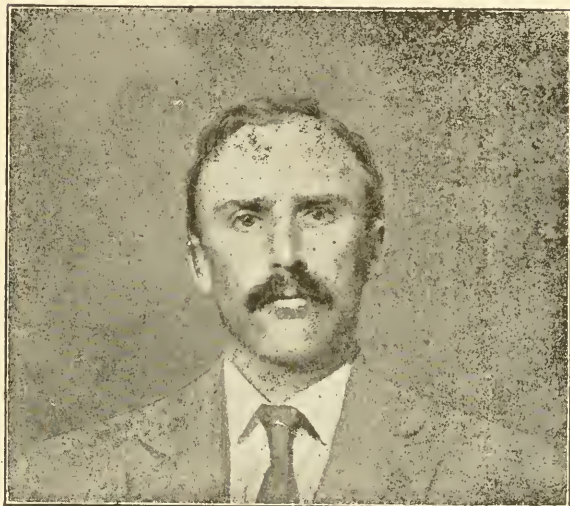
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## DEDICATED

To the patriotic men and women who answered  
their country's call in 1917.

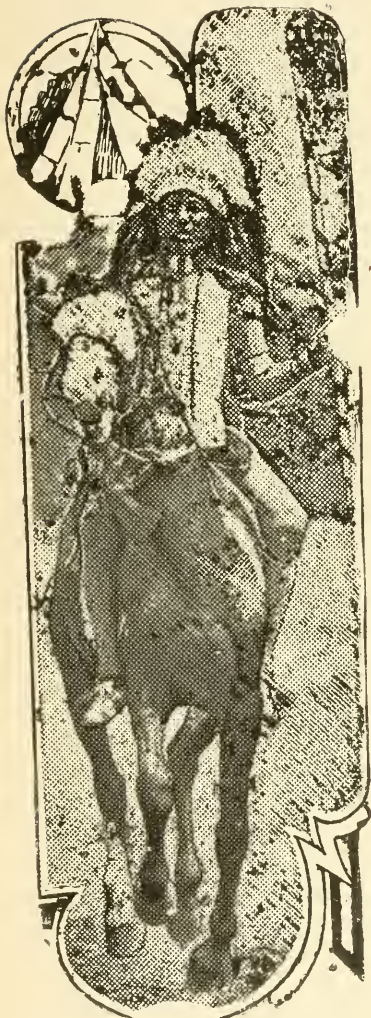




ON JANUARY 31, 1917, the Imperial German government notified the World that beginning February 1st, 1917, all merchant vessels, neutral or otherwise, would be sunk without warning in a certain prescribed zone of the Atlantic ocean. This being a violation of International Law, President Wilson immediately broke diplomatic relations with Germany. The threat was carried out and war became inevitable.

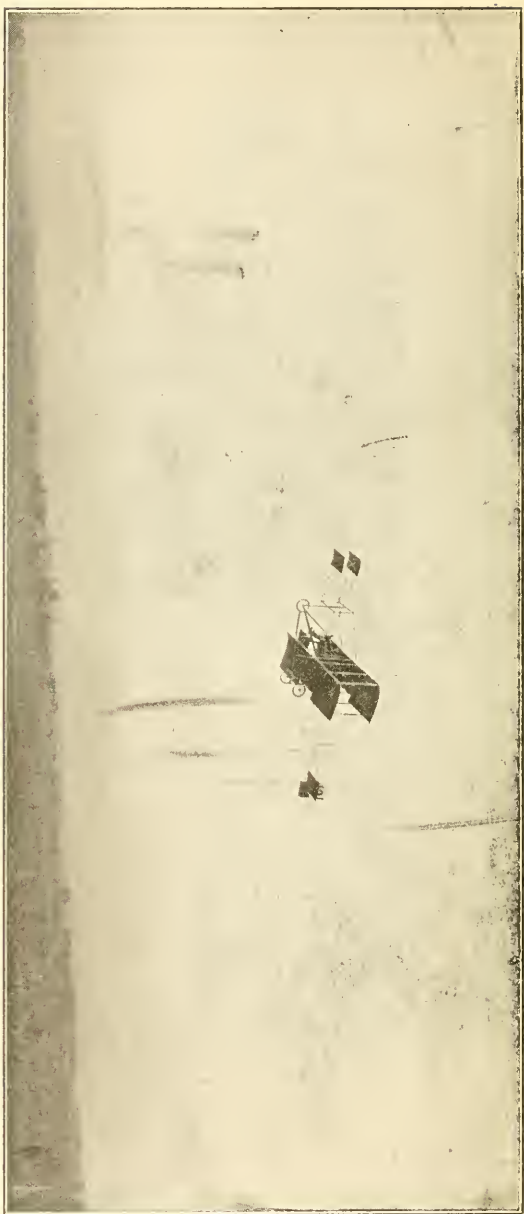


KAISER WILHELM II.



### Indian Scouts

With the proclamation of war, great numbers of American Indians on the reservations of Western States offered their service to the "Great White Father" as scouts; as the world knows no better scout than the American redman, many were enrolled, and preparation for the long voyage over sea began with an enthusiasm that made their pale faced brothers who refused to volunteer blush with shame. Keenness of sight, alertness of hearing and a panther like ability to creep up on their enemy unheard and unobserved, make these natives a dangerous foe indeed.



**U. S. Aerial Scout in Action**

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The Kron Prinz Wilhelm was re-named the Baron von Steuben and the Prinz Eitel Frederick the Baron de Kalb, in honor of the German noblemen who acted as aids de camp to General Washington during the American revolution. The Kron Prinz Wilhelm registers 12,800 tons, the Elsass 12,997 tons, and the Prinz Eitel Frederick 16,000 tons water displacement.

NOTE—Army and navy statistics are withheld for reasons of national safety.

# HISTORY

## OF THE

# GERMAN - AMERICAN WAR

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WASHINGTON, April 2.—The address of the President follows :  
“Gentlemen of the Congress :

“I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious—very serious—choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

“On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain or Ireland or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

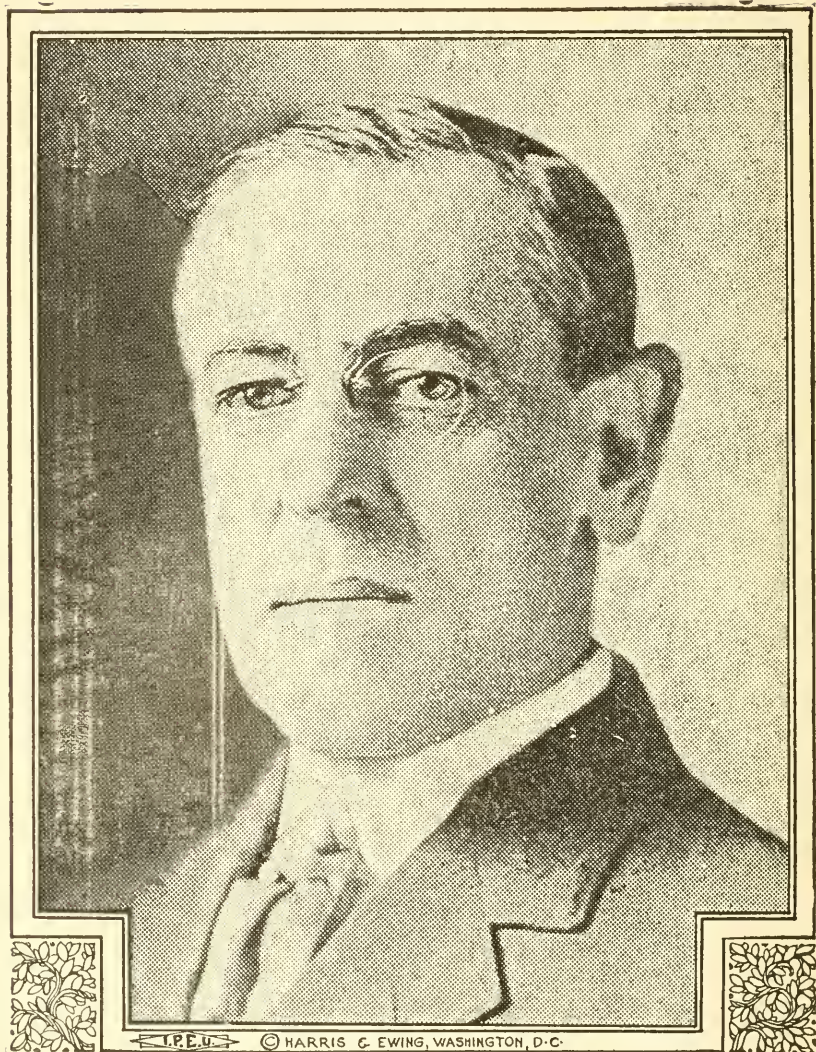
“That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial German government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

“The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.



# PRESIDENT WILSON

(LATEST PHOTOGRAPH)



"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents, even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium. The latter, which were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right or dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

"This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

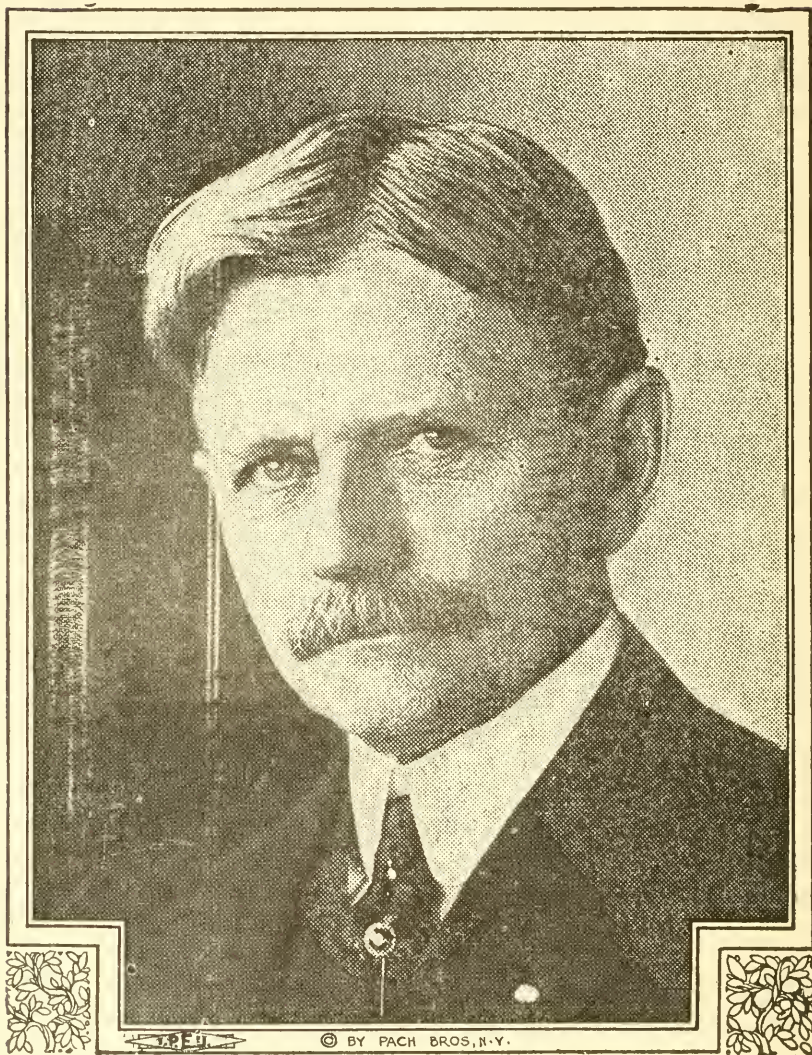
"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent cannot be.

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in



## VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL

(LATEST PHOTOGRAPH)



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the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a modification of counsel and a temperance of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral right with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because the submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity in deed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intentions. They must be dealt with on sight, if dealt with at all.

"The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prescribed, even in defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be.

"Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances, and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; We will not choose the path of submission and suffer more sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

**“With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves. But in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accepts the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all of its resources to bring the Government of Germany to terms and end the war.**

“What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may as far as possible be added to theirs.

“It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

“It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy’s submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force as soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

“It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation.

“I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished, we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

"I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safe-guarding the nation will most directly fall.

"While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22nd of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3rd of February and on the 26th of February.

"Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principle of peace and justice in the life of the world as against the selfish and autocratic powers and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong-doing shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of the civilized States.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feelings towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined on in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowise consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interests of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

"Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them the opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

"Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidence of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants.

"It must be a league of honor partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free people can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always, in fact, democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instincts, their habitual attitude towards life.

"The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power,

was not, in fact, Russian in origin, character or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

**"One of the things that has served to convince me that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.**

"Indeed it is now evident that spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

"Even in checking these things to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

"But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico is eloquent evidence.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic countries of the world.

"We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall if necessary spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about



them, to fight thus to the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall have been satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

"Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves, but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

"I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has indeed showed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

"It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity, towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and right and is running amuck.

"We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe this is spoken from our hearts.

"We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

"We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifices ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the Senate, passed the House shortly after 3 o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50.

President Wilson signed the resolution as soon as Vice-President Marshall had attached his signature in the Senate. It formally accepts the state of belligerency forced by German aggression and authorizes and directs the President to employ the military and naval forces and all the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a successful termination. President Wilson signed the resolution at 1:18 p. m., and issued a proclamation declaring the United States of America in a state of war.

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#### TEXT OF MEASURE PASSED BY CONGRESS.

"Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by Congress and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

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#### GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Nearly 100 German merchant vessels in American ports, which were taken over today by the Treasury Department, probably will be utilized in the government service, but whether they will be confiscated or paid for after the war had not been announced tonight.



Anxious to observe treaty obligations strictly, and move in accordance with international law, officials will examine precedents carefully before deciding. Fourteen can carry at a speed faster than fourteen knots 40,000 troops. The entire American merchant fleet available can carry only about 20,000 troops at less speed.

### Quick Action

The German vessels were seized early today immediately after the House passed the war resolution. The fact that many of the crew are naval reservists will not serve to bar them as immigrants.

There were indications today that damage done to the ships by their crews when relations between the United States and Germany were broken, will be repaired and the ships put into the trans-Atlantic trade to send food to the Allies.

The total tonnage of the vessels seized amounts to 629,000 gross tons. That tonnage could not be built in American yards in less than a year and some of the larger ships, notably the Vaterland, could not be produced in the United States in several years. All of the ships will have to be drydocked before they can be made seaworthy. Bureau of Navigation officials pointed today to practical differences that will delay repairs in that the ships will fill the country's dry docks for some time to come. The great Vaterland, with a tonnage of 54,000, will have to be towed to Balboa to be docked. The earliest time estimated to put any of the vessels into service is three months.

### List of Vessels

The vessels taken in charge today are:

At New York: Vaterland, 54,281 tons gross; George Washington, 25,570; Kaiser Wilhelm II, 19,361; President Lincoln, 18,161; President Grant, 18,072; Pennsylvania, 13,333; Grosser Kurfuerst, 13,102; Barbarossa, 10,984; Prinzess Irene, 10,893; Friederich der Grosse, 10,771; Hamburg, 10,531; Koenig Wilhem II, 9410; Borema, 8414; Armenia, 5464; Adamstrum, 5000; Pisa, 4967; Prinz Joachim, 4760; Prinz Eitel Frederick, 4650 (not auxiliary of same name now at Philadelphia); Allemania, 4630; Magdeburg, 4497; Hamburg, 4472; Nassovia, 3902; Portonia, 2778; Maia, 2555; Clara Mennim, 1685; Inda, 1746; Matador, 1468.

At Boston: Amerika, 22,622; Kronprinzessin Cecillie, 19,503; Cincinnati, 16,339; Köln, 7409; Wittekind, 5640; Ockenfels, 5621.

At New London: Willehad, 4761.

At Baltimore: Bulgaria, 11,440; Rhein, 10,058; Neckar, 9385.

At Philadelphia: Rhaetia, 6600; Prinz Oskar, 6026.

At Newport News: Arcadia, 5454.

At Wilmington, N. C.: Kiel, 4494; Nicaria, 3974.

At Savannah: Hohenfelde, 2974.

At Charleston: Liebenfels, 4525.

At Pensacola: Rudolph Blumberg, 1769; Vogesenen, 3916.

At Jackson: Frieda Leonhardt, 2822.

At New Orleans: Breslau, 7524; Andromeda, 2554.

At San Francisco: Serapis, 4756; Neptune, 4197; Ottawa, 3659.

At Portland, Or.; Dalbek, 2723.

At Winslow, Wash.: Saxonia, 4424; Steinbek, 2164.

At Astoria: Arnoldus Vinnen, 1859; Kut, 3109.

At Honolulu: Pommern, 6557; Prinz Waldemar, 3227; Setos, 4730; Holsatia, 5649; Locksun, 1657; Loong Moon, 1971; Staas Zakretar Kraetke, 2009; Governor Jaeschke, 1738.

At Hilo: C. J. D. Ahlers, 7490.

At San Juan, P. R.; Odenwald, 3537.

At Pago Pago, Samoa: Elsass, 6591.

At Manila: Andalusia, 5433; Buchum, 6161; Camilla Rickmers, 5130; Carl Deiderichsen, 1243; Clara Jebsen, 1735; Coblende, 3130; Elmshorn, 4594; Esslingen, 4902; Johanne, 1531; Lyeemoon, 1925; Mark, 6579; Pong Tong, 1630; Rajah, 2028; Sahsen, 8007; Sambia, 4765; Suevia, 3780; Tubingen, 5582.

At Zamboanga: Borneo, 2168; Marudu, 1514; Darvel, 1308.

At Cebu: Prinzess Alice, 10,981; Tsin Tau, 1685; Wiegand, 4999.

AMERICA - PROCLAMATION OF WAR,  
UNITED STATES VS. GERMANY.

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WASHINGTON, April 6.—Following is the official text of the proclamation of war issued today by the President after he had signed the joint resolution of the House and Senate declaring a state of war existing between the United States and Germany:

Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day "that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government, which has been trust upon the United States," is hereby formally declared;

"Whereas it is provided by Section 4067 of the revised statutes as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of a hostile nation or government being male of the age of 14 years and upwards who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies."

The President is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

Whereas, by Ses. 4068, 4069, and 4080, of the revised statutes further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes;

I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male, of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information,, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Secs. 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

(1.) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implement of war, or component parts thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

(2.) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus of any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing;

(3.) All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States;

(4.) An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or work shop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy;

(5.) An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or Congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal government therein;

(6.) An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies;

(7.) An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the President may from time

to time designate by an executive order as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe;

(8.) An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

(9.) No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under Secs. 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

(10.) No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(11) If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

(12.) An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety or who violates or who attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the President or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the President shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.



## CREW BLOWS UP MAN-O'-WAR HELD AT GUAM

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### Five Men Killed Before United States Takes Charge of Big Teuton Force.

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WASHINGTON, April 7.—The first German deaths in the war against America came when the German cruiser *Cormorant* was blown up by her own crew rather than surrender to the United States authorities in the chief port of Guam late yesterday.

One German warrant officer and four enlisted German sailors met death.

Other members of the crew of the German cruiser were captured, numbering 22 officers and 321 men.

### Chased Into Port.

The *Cormorant*, which was an auxiliary cruiser, interned at Guam early in the war after having been chased into American waters by a Japanese warship.

At the time of the break with Germany it was announced that extensive damage had been done to the machinery of the *Cormorant*, but no move was made until yesterday to take her over by the United States authorities.

The German crew refused to surrender the vessel and blew her up.

### Crew Deserts

Previous to this a number of the members of the *Cormorant's* crew had violated their paroles and had deserted, one of them being captured in the United States, to which he had made his way on a merchant ship.

She was originally a Russian vessel, but was captured by Germany at the outbreak of the present war. She was of 5000 tons and was sent out from Kiao Chau, China, as a commerce raider in the Indian ocean. Being close pressed by Japanese and British warships, her captain entered Guam in December, 1914, and interned for the war.

## FIVE HUNDRED ARE MAIMED IN TERRIFIC EXPLOSION LAID TO TEUTON SPY

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—One hundred thirty-five persons, most of them girl munition workers, were killed and approximately 500 injured in a series of explosions at the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation at Eddystone, Pa., near this city, today.

It was the worst disaster that has befallen an American ammunition plant since the outbreak of the world war.

The entire plant, worth millions of dollars, is threatened with destruction by fire which is raging through the buildings and making the task of rescuing the wounded one of terrible hazard.

Showing heroism greater than facing European cannon, rescuers charged into buildings piled with explosives and brought out wounded and dying women.

A frequent intervals there were explosions that shook the country for miles around.

### Rescuers Perish

Many of the rescuers have lost their lives in their heroic task.

Eight or nine buildings were blown up in the first great blast, according to persons who witnessed the explosion.

Although the cause of the original explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained, it is believed to have been due to a foreign spy plot.

Every available operative of the United States secret service in this vicinity is working on the case.

The work of removing the dead and dying is proceeding slowly because of the terrible hazard of the occupation.

### Many Maimed

A number of maimed munition workers, realizing that death was inevitable, made dying requests for spiritual consolation. Clergy of several churches in Chester risked their lives by going into the smoking ruins and administering the last rites.

The injured were removed in wagonloads to Chester. As the hos-



pital there became filled beyond capacity they were taken to the Chester armory and many of them placed in cots in the armory lawn. Immediately following the explosion and fire a heavy guard was thrown about the plant. A score or more newspaper men and photographers who insisted on getting through the lines were arrested. This caused a lack of details until hours later.

### Hospitals Filled. ....

The hospitals of Chester, Pa., are filled with injured brought from the explosion. The department of health and charities of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania railroad have rushed all available physicians and nurses to aid in caring for the injured.

At the session of the Coroner's Jury it was brought out in direct testimony of survivors that matchheads and steel filings had been found in some of the empty shells, which would have caused an explosion had they not been discovered before the shells received the explosive contents.

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## FIRST SHOT EFFECTIVE

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**Americans Sink a German U-boat. Naval Gunners on the Mongolia Make Hit at Distance of Thousand Yards.**

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### Anniversary of Lexington Stirringlly Celebrated Off the British Coast.

LONDON, April 25, 4:45 p. m.—The Mongolia fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

The submarine was about to attack the great liner in British waters on April 19. The U-boat was hit and destroyed.

Even more pertinent a fact as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The captain stated that a shell always ricochets in the waters and can be seen again unless it finds the mark. Oil was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The Mongolia was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridges the officers observed the spot through their glasses and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

#### **Tries First to Ram.**

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine.

The periscope disappeared and a few minutes later reappeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a fountain of water.

Capt. Rice paid a high tribute to the gunners and to the manner in which they were handled by their officer.

#### **No Official Comment.**

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The policy of the government is to make no announcement or comment upon the destruction of a German submarine by the steamer Mongolia at this time.

#### **Roosevelt Delighted.**

OYSTER BAY (N. Y.), April 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was gleeful tonight when told that a gun on the Mongolia named after him had sunk a German submarine.

"I am greatly rejoiced," he said, "and I congratulate the captain, the gunners and all the crew of the Mongolia. Thank heaven, some Americans have at last begun to hit. We have been altogether too long purely at the receiving end of this war Germany has waged on us."

#### **Former Pacific Liner.**

NEW YORK, April 25.—The American steamship Mongolia, a vessel of 13,638 tons, owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, left an American port for London, April 7, on her second trip since Germany's submarine declaration of February 1. The vessel was formerly in the service of the Pacific Mail, plying between San Francisco and the Orient.

The Mongolia carried a crew of United States navy gunners. She is one of the largest vessels under the American flag.

The Mongolia was built at Camden, N. J., in 1904, for the Pacific

Mail Steamship Company. She was purchased by the International Mercantile Marine in 1915 and brought to the Atlantic, carrying freight only.

April 19, the day on which the Mongolia fired the first shot of the war, is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, when the first shot was fired in the American revolution.

### Who Captain Rice Is.

Captain Emery Rice, who commanded the Mongolia, is the highest type of American shipmaster. He was born in the East and entered sea life as cadet on the schoolship St. Mary's nearly two decades ago.

In the Spanish War he was quartermaster on an auxiliary cruiser and was awarded the Santiago medal for bravery at that famous battle. He served in the Red Star service as fourth and third officer before coming to this Coast.

## A WAR INCIDENT IN CALIFORNIA

At Watts, a small city of some four or five thousand inhabitants, the population contained a large percentage of German sympathizers, the mayor being American born but of German stock.

They became inflamed at the action of Congress in declaring war on Germany, hauled down the United States flag from the U. S. post office and aided and abetted by the postmaster kept it down for 48 hours. At length a mob of indignant citizens scaled the fortress-like building, which was constructed of solid concrete blocks and builded so the flag-stall could only be reached from the inside of the structure, one of the mob succeeded in reaching the flagstaff and immediately nailed the stars and stripes to the pole, amid the mutterings of the pro-Germans present.

The owner of the building refused to raise the American colors or display them in the adjoining store. Throughout the struggle between the German element and the Loyalists, the police of the city remained neutral.

## THE SPIRIT OF '17.

Everywhere throughout the United States, Old Glory made its appearance. Houses, stores, autos, and even trains display the National colors.

The proper rules and regulations for the display of the American flag are:

"Flags should not be hoisted before sunrise nor left up after sunset (except when under fire). It may be impossible to raise or take down exactly at these times, but flags should never be left up at night.

"Flags should never be used as a cover over a table, desk or box or where anything can be placed upon them.

"If hung so stripes are horizontal Union should be in left upper corner. If hung perpendicularly Union should be in right upper corner.

"Flags should never be placed below a person sitting.

"When carried in a parade or crossed with other flags Stars and Stripes should always be at right.

"When the national flag and another fly from the same pole there should be double halyards, one for each flag."

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Following is the February, March and April list of American ships sunk by submarines since February 1, when unrestricted submarine warfare started:

Ship	Date	Loss of Life
Housatonic	February 3	none
Lyman M. Law	February 12	none
Algonquin	March 12	none
Vigilancia	March 16	15
City of Memphis	March 17	none
Illinois	March 16	none
Healdton	March 21	21
Missourian	April 4	none
Aztec (armed, hit by mine)	April 1	23
Margaret	April 27	none
Vacuum	April 28	23
Rockingham (armed, missing)	May 1	13

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